

known the Prime Minister have suffered a great loss. The Prime Minister and his family are in our thoughts and prayers today and will be in the future.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 53 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until 2 p.m. today.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Daniel P. Coughlin, offered the following prayer: Sovereign Lord, You settled our foundation in faith and raised up this Nation throughout its history. Today we recall our early days in America's history.

The day after Congress approved the Bill of Rights, it called upon President Washington to "recommend to the people of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God."

President George Washington responded with these words: "Lord, it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits, and humbly implore His protection and favor."

Lord, may Congress and this Nation be guided by Washington's exhortation both in these days and forever.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. WILSON) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT SHOULD FREE DR. BISCET

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, the Cuban Government thinks that our top diplomat to their nation, James Cason, is a fourth-rate bureaucrat whose mission is to deceive and subvert.

Well, I think he will be the first to admit that if promoting the human rights of all Cubans is subversive, then that is exactly what his mission is. And let me be among the first to say, Mr. Cason is no fourth-rate bureaucrat. No fourth-rate bureaucrat would so openly share the story of Dr. Oscar Elias Biscet.

Dr. Biscet is a physician who has courageously stood for human rights and today sits in a tiny prison cell imprisoned for peaceful protest in April of 2003.

Despite Cuban propaganda, Dr. Biscet is sick and has been denied food and medical attention by his captors. The Cuban Government should allow Dr. Biscet medical care, and it should unconditionally and immediately release him.

Dr. Biscet, we stand with you. And if we had more fourth-rate bureaucrats like James Cason, our world would be a much better place.

DEATH OF MILTON DAVIS

(Mr. DAVIS of Illinois asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I was saddened earlier to learn of the passing of Mr. Milton Davis, the former chairman and president of Shorebank.

Shorebank is one of the most innovative, creative community financing operations in the Nation.

Milton Davis was a pioneer in community banking. I simply want to extend condolences to his family, and I trust that his legacy will continue to live as neighborhoods and communities reap the benefits of the lending policies and practices that he developed.

CARTER WALLACE TRIBUTE

(Mr. GINGREY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Carter Wallace, a Brookstone High School student from Columbus, Georgia, who has been named one of the top two youth volunteers in the State.

On Tuesday, Carter accepted the Prudential Spirit of Community Award for his inspiring work on behalf of low-income families in western Georgia.

Carter is the founder of Habi-TOT for Humanity, a nonprofit foundation that purchases and assembles playgrounds for children who move into Habitat for Humanity homes. Carter motivated friends from his Boy Scout troop and Brookstone High School to lend a hand in building the playhouses.

He said he was moved to start this project because many of these children had never had a back yard to play in, and he wanted to make their first one special. Carter's creativity and dedication to low-income children is inspiring.

He organized fundraising bake sales and wrote to nearly a hundred community members soliciting support. His efforts paid off. In the first year and a half, Habi-TOT for Humanity bought, assembled, and delivered 36 playhouses to needy families.

Carter is a role model for us all. He set a fine example of community service for young people across this Nation. Mr. Speaker, I ask that you join me in commending Carter Wallace for this award.

OPPOSING BUDGET CUTS TO EDUCATION

(Ms. SOLIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in opposition to the President's budget proposal to turn his back on low-income and ethnic minority students, particularly Latino and African Americans, and in particular first-generation students who have never had a chance to go to college.

And I say that because in the President's budget proposal he wants to eliminate completely the GEAR UP Program, the Upward Bound Program, and the Talent Search Program. As a result, 1.3 million students, 70 percent who are minorities, will lose a chance to go to college.

California was awarded about 15 percent of the funding for the GEAR UP program. In fact, in my school district in East L.A., El Sereno Middle School and Belvedere Middle School are the recipients of the GEAR UP program, middle school meaning 7th and 8th grade students who are learning about the opportunities to go to college.

How dare the President turn his back on our youth, on those who want to succeed and go on to college. We need to ensure that this President has to keep the compassion that he says that he has for all people of color.

And I would ask my colleagues and urge them to reject these proposals that will put back our community by many, many decades. Let us restore funding in higher education for all of our students.

PROTECTING THE FIRST AMENDMENT, FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

(Mr. PENCE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, in 1786, Thomas Jefferson said: "Our liberty cannot be guarded but by the freedom of the press, nor that be limited without danger of losing it."

Today a Federal appeals court in the District of Columbia upheld a ruling against two reporters who could go to jail for refusing to divulge their confidential sources. Their attorney, Floyd Abrams, said, "Today's decision strikes a heavy blow against the public's right to be informed about its government." And he is right.

Last week the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BOUCHER) and I introduced bipartisan legislation known as the Free Flow of Information Act, similarly introduced by Senator RICHARD LUGAR in the Senate. It would provide a Federal media statute to protect the confidential source tradition that is at the very center of the freedom of the press, and I urge its support and passage.

In the wake of today's troubling court decision, now is the time for Congress to reassert the first amendment, freedom of the press, vigorously by enacting a Federal media shield. Nothing less than the public's right to know is at stake.

TRIBUTE TO PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JESUS FONSECA

(Mr. PRICE of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PRICE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with honor and with reverence to pay tribute to a patriot and a hero, Private First Class Jesus Fonseca, 19 years old, of Marietta, Georgia, who died on January 17 in Iraq. He was killed when a car bomb detonated near his position.

He was assigned to the Second Infantry Division based at Camp Casey in South Korea. And prior to enlisting, he was a graduate of Sprayberry High School in my district. He was a mindful young man who earned the respect of his peers and his elders.

It should also be told that this young man was not born in the United States, yet was courageous enough to give his life for our great Nation. Too often, inspirational stories of sacrifice, like Jesus's, are not properly recognized.

He is survived by his wife, his parents, and five siblings. Our hearts and prayers go out to them and everyone in our community affected by this tragic loss.

It is a reminder that we are all indebted to the men and women who serve in the Armed Forces, for it is their exemplary spirit of service, evidenced by Private First Class Jesus Fonseca, which makes this country so noble and so great.

CELEBRATING A CENTURY OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL'S LEADERSHIP AND SERVICE

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize the

100th anniversary of Rotary International, the world's first service organization.

In 1905, Paul Harris had a vision of an organization that would provide service opportunities in Chicago. Today his vision has become a reality, and Rotary International promotes volunteerism throughout America and 166 countries worldwide. With over 1.2 million members, Rotary International is an organization of community leaders that networks to provide humanitarian service, encourages high ethical standards, and helps build goodwill and peace.

Throughout the world, Rotarians are helping to provide scholarships and international group study exchanges. Its Polio Plus Program to eradicate polio is being achieved by vaccinating more than 2 billion children worldwide.

As a past president of the Cayce-West Columbia Club, I have seen first hand the tremendous goodwill spread throughout the world. I am grateful that my chief of staff, Eric Dell, is a charter member of the new Capitol Hill Rotary Club where he is current president. Congratulations on fulfilling the Four-Way Test and the motto of "Service Above Self."

In conclusion, God bless our troops and we will never forget September 11.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TERRY). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

RECOGNIZING CONTRIBUTIONS OF "GREENSBORO FOUR" TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 25) recognizing the contributions of Jibreel Khazan (Ezell Blair, Jr.), David Richmond, Joseph McNeil, and Franklin McCain, the "Greensboro Four", to the civil rights movement.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. CON. RES. 25

Whereas on February 1, 1960, Jibreel Khazan (Ezell Blair, Jr.), David Richmond, Joseph McNeil, and Franklin McCain, four African-American freshman students at North Carolina Agricultural & Technical State University, walked into the F.W. Woolworth store in downtown Greensboro, North Carolina, and sat at the "whites only" lunch counter, thereafter becoming known as the "Greensboro Four";

Whereas the "Greensboro Four" were refused service but continued to sit at the lunch counter in nonviolent protest;

Whereas the sit-in by the "Greensboro Four" was an act of courage and conscience, and inspired sit-ins across North Carolina

and the southern United States to protest racial segregation in public accommodations and in other areas of life;

Whereas the courageous protest of the "Greensboro Four" and all of the sit-in demonstrations made a critical contribution to the civil rights movement, leading to the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the integration of public accommodations; and

Whereas the civil rights movement made our nation more just and decent, and the courage and conscience of the "Greensboro Four" should inspire all Americans to act against injustice: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress—

(1) applauds the valor and courageous efforts of Jibreel Khazan (Ezell Blair, Jr.), David Richmond, Joseph McNeil, and Franklin McCain, known as the "Greensboro Four"; and

(2) encourages all Americans to remember the contributions they made to the civil rights movement and to conduct appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs to commemorate the sit-in of the "Greensboro Four".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT) and the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. DENT).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the concurrent resolution under consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. DENT. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Government Reform, I rise in strong support of House Concurrent Resolution 25. This important resolution recognizes the tremendous contributions of Ezell Blair, Jr.; David Richmond; Joseph McNeil; and Franklin McCain to the civil rights movement. These four individuals, known as the "Greensboro Four," became tireless icons in our Nation's struggle for civil rights and fairness for all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, on a winter afternoon in North Carolina in 1960, this quartet of college freshmen grabbed the attention of the entire world. It was February 1, 1960, when these four simply took their seats at the lunch counter of F.W. Woolworth's in Greensboro, North Carolina. But there was nothing simple about this act.

As was to be expected at that time, the young men were refused service when they sat at the segregated counter at about 4:30. Each of them sat quietly at the counter until the store closed at 5:30. They returned to sit at the same segregated counter the next day.

□ 1415

This time they were joined by about two dozen other students. The presence